BLASTS FROM THE NORTH AND BLASTS FROM THE SOUTH.

Republican for the first knowledge of the passage number of the "Vermont Union Whig." With of any such act by any State Legislature as that our good will we would transfer to our columns the which it describes :

"FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW IN VERMONT .- The Legislatime of Vermont, at its late session, passed a law with special reference to giving those 'inhabitants' of that State arcested as fugitive slaves the benefit of the habeas corpus, and of every possible legal defence. It devolves upon the circuit pedges of the several judicial courts the power of issuing this writ, heretofore vested in the judges of the Supreme Court of she State, and makes it the duty of the State attorneys in the several counties to apply to either class of judges or courts, in case the arrest of any inhabitant as a fugitive slave occurs, when the judge or court applied to shall issue the writ of habcas corpus, returnable to the supreme or counthe writ of hancas corpus, returnance to the supreme of country court when in session, or to any judge of either court during vacation. If, under this writ, issued during the vacation by any judge, the person arrested and imprisoned as a fugitive the next dermitted to an appeal to the next term of the county court by furnishing proper bail. The court to carbick an appeal is made, or to which the writ was originally made seturnable, as directed, upon the application of either party interested, to allow a trial by jury of all the facts at istween the parties. The law makes it the special duty the State's attorneys in the several counties to use every flawful means to procure the acquittal of every person arrested ned within their districts as a fugitive slave, and instruct all judicial and executive officers, who shall know or have reason to believe that such an arrest is intended, to give sediate notice thereof to the attorney in their county, that the may timely take the measures that devolve upon him for securing the rights of the arrested party.'

We have never been more surprised than at this recent blast of Abolition from that most respectable and heretofore always Whig State, VERNONT. We are mortified and astonished that such an enactment should have not only received the concurrence of the Legislature, but the sanction of the Governor. We noticed his Message at the opening of the session of the State Legislature, which we thought respectable and unexceptionable. Governor WIL-ZIAMS, who consented to the law, has been many years a Judge, and, as we have understood, an emiment Judge; and we are entirely at a loss to understand how he could regard such a law otherwise than as directly repugnant to the Constitution and Laws of the United States. This act of Vermont plainly and intentionally overrules and sets aside the Constitution and Law of Congress. We hold at to be our duty, as persons attached to the preservation of the Constitution and Government, to protest against such unlawful State action, come from what quarter it may. Our surprise would have been less, and so would have been our mortification and indignation, had this enactment proceeded from a confessed Abolition or "Free-Soil" source. We hear it said that this law passed almost unobserved through the forms of legislation; and this idea gets some support from the known fact that there has been no manifestation of disconsent, no exciting agitation in Vermont on the subject of the Fugitive Slave Law. But this apology, if true, is a very poor and lame one. Measures of such importance as this can hardly pass silently and unobserved among Legislators who are duly conscious of the importance of their trust.

The Joint Resolutions which we subjoin to crese remarks were introduced and passed in the same Legislature; and every reader will see, in these carefully-considered Resolutions, proof alconclusive that the passage of the law to which much more in accordance with its duty to the to be abolished. Union, and with the conservative character of the State, would it not have been, had its legislation partaken of the spirit and temper of these resolutions ! We honor the mover of them, whoever he was, and wish we were able to proclaim his name to our readers, and sincerely hope that their patriotic and Loyal principles and feelings of the act which has forty-one! inauspiciously received the sanction of the Legislature.

And, lo! there comes at the same time a blast from the South, in the shape of a threat from South CAROLINA that such a discrimination shall be made, by her authority, within her own territory, as to prices and taxes between domestic articles and foreign articles, as shall exclude the former from constraption by the People of the State. If this be has been built since the 16th of September. not equally bold and barefaced with the Northern blast, (that is, the Vermont law,) it is more insidicaus and equally repugnant to the Constitution of the United States. As this unlawful offspring of the Leat-bed of mischievous notions appears to be finding some favor in other portions of the South, which we would fain save from the folly of copyso pernicious an example, it demands to be ravages of the cholera there to be most terrible. Altreated with more consideration than it otherwise ready, it is said, from this dread scourge in Kingwould, or than we can give to it at this moment; and we shall return to the subject at an early day. Meanwhile, we will only remind our readers that every act of a State Government undertaking to regulate, directly or indirectly-in direct words or by veral States, is in direct conflict with the provisions of the Constitution, which declares that Con-GRESS "shall have power to regulate commerce zenong the several States," and is otherwise in conflict with the letter and the spirit of the Con-

VERMONT JOINT LEGISLATIVE RESOLVES. Resolutions on so much of the Governor's Mes-

sage as relates to Slavery, &c. 1. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives That VERMONT has no new position to take on the subject of slavery. Her views are on record; they remain unchang-Now, as ever before, she regards the system as a grieverse wrong to the subjects of it; as vitally hostile to the prosperity of those States in which it is cherished; and as injucious in all its bearings to the best interests of the whole

2. Resolved, That we are unyieldingly opposed to any exescasion whatever of its evils, or its influence, under the banto be staid back from becoming slave territory, we will insist

expon the protection of such soil by legislative prohibition.

3. Resolved, Tha, entertaining these views, we recognise meverthel as the duty of courtesy and kindness towards Essue of our fellow-citizens who cherish the system which are deplore. We will respect their constitutional rights, as we have ever done; we will not be unmindful of their hoover or their interests; and, should occasion serve, WE WILL PROVE AS ROSTILE TO THEIR ENEMIES AS TO THEIR ERRORS.

6. Resolv d, That the people of Vermont do not approve of the recent act of Congress relating to "persons escaping from service of their masters," holding it to be opposed to stitutional means to procure its repeal, or such modifications of it as to protec: the rights of our own citizens.

5. Besolved, That we rejoice in the peaceful admission of Celifornia into the Confederacy as a State, with a constituson and a people hostile to the system of involuntary servicade; thus securing to the interests of human freedom the callions who shall hereafter inhabit the Pacific States.

6. Resolved, That as VERMONT was the first State to done a good work for the cause of the Union. sack admission to THE UNION, so she will be the last to

forget its benefits, of to be wanting in efforts to promote its prosperity and permanence. Whoever may deem lightly of it, she will honor it; whoever may assail, she will vindicate it; whoever may desert, she will abide by it.

There is sound good sense in the Green Mountain State, though there be also nonsense-as the late attempt by the Legislature of that State to nullify a constitutional act of Congress incontestably proves. We rarely meet with more of that sound We were indebted to the Springfield (Mass.) good sense in any one newspaper than in the last whole of its editorial matter. As, for certain reasons, we cannot do that, we copy from it, to give our readers a taste of its quality, the two following brief articles :

> FROM THE "VERMONT UNION WHIG." We do not apprehend danger to the Union, under preser conditions, from the movement of Southern extremists. Dissolution is a game in which at least one of the opposing extremes must be a party of controlling magnitude before the fatal move can be made. But resistance and bloodshed may take place any day; and if there is danger of it in South Carolina, it is plainly important that the action of the North be such as not to weaken the anti-secession party in that State.

That fearful event, in comparison with which all the other evils hitherto known to our history sink into insignificance, will probably be quite averted by the action of the people of South Carolina themselves, before the period of the proposed Convention shall arrive, unless a new excitement and new causes of irritation are to be engendered in the present session

of Congress. FROM THE SAME PAPER. Titus Hutchinson, once Chief Justice of Vermont, (!) is enresented to have said in the "Free Democratic" State Convention that the Fugitive Slave Law being clearly unconstitutional, (in his opinion?) was simply nugatory, and might properly be disregarded as no law.

Did we see in the Vermont Chronicle an intimation of this same med-cap absurdity? Of course it was unintentional, but we did see a sentence in that paper not long ago, of which we could make no other sense.

When it becomes settled that our people enjoy the large liberty of deciding, 'each for himself, all questions of constitu tional law, our high courts of appeal may manifestly be dispensed with, and the diversity of constitutions, laws, and in dicatures we shall be enriched withal will present a spectacle unequalled save in the fabled realm where

And by decision more embroils the fray By which he reins.

RE-ELECTION OF SENATOR MASON.

The "Union" of vesterday informs us, by publishing the following despatch, of the re-election of the Hon. James M. Mason to be a Senator of the United States for six years from the third day of March next, when his present term will expire :

"RICHMOND, DECEMBER 7-7 P. M. " Mason is re-elected. The vote was 112; scattering 42. Virginia right for the Constitution and Union

THE INTERNAL COMMERCE OF THE COUNTRY. The aggregate value of the Lake trade, as appears by returns made at the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, amounts to the enormous sum of \$186,-485,269, or more by \$40,000,000 than the whole foreign export trade of the country! The aggregate tonnage is 203,041 tons, of which 35,904 is foreign. The nett value of the commerce of the Western rivers is \$256,233,820, the value of vessels \$18,661,500. The gross value of the internal commerce of the United States, which is almost double that of the nett value, is \$795,654,774.

We observe by the Norfolk papers that the brig Excellent," slaver, prize to the United States ship John Adams," Capt. Powell, on the south coast of Africa, has been condemned and sold.

NEW HAMPSHIRE .- The New Hamsphire State Convention is again in session, and has settled the question that the Governor is to be chosen for two we refer could not have been a deliberate act, but years, and that there are to be hereafter biennial rather a surprise upon the Legislature. For how sessions of the Legislature. The State Council is

It is certainly a remarkable fact, which we find stated in the Illinois State Register, that the Hon. WM. H. BISSELL, now representing the first Congressional district of Illinois, being a candidate in the same district at the election lately held for Representatives to the next Congress, was elected without opposition, receiving every vote, to the fraternal spirit may spread and extinguish the dis- number of twelve thousand nine hundred and

> We are glad to learn from Mobile that C. C. Langdon, Esq., the able and public-spirited Editor of the Mobile Advertiser, was elected Mayor of that city last week in the face of very strong efforts made to defeat him. This is a Union triumph as well as a Whig victory.

We observe in the Boston Courier the announcement of a launch, which was to take place on Saturday last, of a beautiful ship of 1,600 tons, which

Advices have been received from SALT LAKE to the 1st of October. There is no news. The appointment of officers for the new Territory of Utah gave great satisfaction at Salt Lake city, particularly that of Brigham Young for Governor.

THE CHOLERA AT JAMAICA.—Advices from Kingston (Jamaica) to the 30th ultimo, represent the ston and Port Royal, five thousand persons have died.

JUDGE BERRIEN'S SPEECH.

The Savannah Republican of the 21st ultimo contains a short notice of this speech, from which we make the following extracts. Judge B. spoke mecessary consequence—commerce among the se- for three hours. In conclusion he said: "For any wrongs which in his judgment the South had received, he proposed no remedies outside the Constitution, no acts of resistance to the Government, no blow against the Union. He depicted the inensue upon any effort to form new Confederacies, or about forty-five per cent. and demonstrated the certain and terrible evils which would attend a dissolution of the Union. out of the Union without his consent."

The Republican adds: "Upon the whole, he is the strongest Union man we have yet met with."

The Message of President FILLMORE-a document in more respects than one creditable to him as a statesman and a man-contains more in it that to the 25th of October. Gov. Gaines and Anson we can approve than any Whig document that has DART, Esq., the newly appointed Indian agent emanated from this quarter for a long time. It is were at Astoria when the Oregon left. certainly an able, neatly worded, plain, businesslike State paper, expressing views frankly, and in

some cases boldly. After taking the bold measure of forming his Cabinet by placing Mr. WEBSTER at its head, it is not strange he should now have come out in a bold, flat-footed approval of the adjustment scheme. It is useless to cover this up or try to escape from it: the language of the Message means this or it has no meaning. His calm, quiet, decisive words in fever of maintaining the law of preserving the in favor of maintaining the law-of preserving the ntegrity of the Constitution-cannot but have their effect on the country; while his language is as decisive against any disturbance of the compromise measures. In all this the President has come up to the expectations of those who are opposed to was caught in a shower the other day to her beau of promise

MR. POINSETT'S LETTER.

We are not sure that the truly patriotic Letter of the Hon. J. R. Poinserr would have attracted our eye in the columns of the Charleston Mercury, of bodied in the following response of the Grand Jury the 5th instant, had it not been for the cavalier and in the District Court of the United States for the contemptuous manner in which it is treated in a lead- district of Indiana to the charge of the Judge, preing editorial of the same paper, avowedly because sented by the Foreman, Dr. Davis, formerly Speaker it calmly and wisely advises the writer's fellow- of the House of Representatives of the United are invited to tread. The following sample of this Editorial will serve to show the temper of the Disunionists, of which the "Mercury" is a leading

"Unionism.-We have another letter to-day-a letter from the Hon. JOEL R. POINSETT, written to set us all right about the general benevolent and even affectionate character of the Northern people-to show us that the recent measures of Congress, which we had taken to be aggressive and insulting in the present, and a part of a systematic development of ectional hostility to which, in the very nature of things, there could be no end but in the dissolution of the Union, or the opeless degradation of the South, were in reality very good easures, peaceable, reasonable, and rather constit otherwise," &c. "We really do not see to what use these appeals for the Union, resting on such grounds, can be put,"

We need hardly remind our readers that Mr. POINSETT, the South Carolinian thus scurvily treated in his own circle, and by the party to which he has always been attached, was Secretary of War under the Administration of Mr. VAN BUREN, having been Minister of the United States to Mexico under a former Administration; a citizen net only of character and talents, but of great experience in public affairs, known and honored by all men of intelligence for his enlightened public spirit, and distinguished by the urbanity and courtesy which he displays in all his personal intercourse with his fellow-men. Such a man as this it accords with the purposes of the Disunionists to flout and jeer, when he is uttering the most solemn and salutary truths, because he has not forgotten that he has a country to love as well as a party to serve!

We trust that our readers in the South will give heed to counsels which the enemies of the Union deride only because he who gives them is not the enemy of his country.

LIBERIA. President ROBERTS, of Liberia, says that the fears which he formerly entertained respecting the success of the Colony as an experiment at self-government have altogether subsided. A lack of industry and energy was once apparent, but agriculture is now every where throughout the Commonwealth receiving more attention. The public are also giving more attention to educational interests, and the boriginal inhabitants are awakening to a sense of

The Governor writes: "Our prospects were never more flattering, and we may reasonably hope that Liberia will attain to a powerful Republican Government, that will, in all that constitutes true glory, rival the United States of America-and that both nations, acting together in a generous rivalry of good works, may be the means of civilizing and christianizing the world, especially benighted Africa."

We learn with much pleasure the arrival in this city of Capt. Howard STANSBURY, who has returned after an absence of two years in the West. during which he was engaged in the exploration of the SALT LAKE VALLEY. The Captain is in fine health and spirits ; but, owing to an injury received near Fort Laramie, he is so lame as to be unable to walk without support; he is, however, jast recovering, and hopes, we understand, to be out in a few days. He brings ample materials with him for a full report of the expedition, besides numerous mineral and botanical specimens, and various other natural productions, illustrative of the region he was ordered to explore. The party have enjoyed fine health, and, though meeting with many Indians on the route both ways, had no serious difficulty with any of them. He left the Mormons in a very prosperous condition, and expecting large additions to heir numbers.

GREEN B. SAMUELS, Esq. has been unanimously elected by the General Assembly to be Judge of the Rockingham District of Virginia, vice Judge SMITH, deceased.

THE GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

The census returns, already received from seventeen States of the Union, show an increase of popu lation since 1840 of 3,130,898, which, added to the aggregate population ten years ago of 17,093,353. would alone make now 20,224,251. Estimating the increase in other States by the same ratio, the aggregate population of the nation in June last may be put down at not less than twenty-four millions, or

In some of the States the increase has been very rapid, in others quite inconsiderable. In Maine they and bore conspicuously stamped in golden characters the me have 612,000, being an increase in ten years of 110,207, or over twenty per cent. Massachusetts shall be preserved." Other mottoes figured conspicuously; has 1,000,000, being an increase of 220,172; also upwards of twenty per cent. Connecticut has 386,000, or an advance of 65,985; also upwards of twenty per cent. Pennsylvania has 2,300,000, fully executed;" and likewise the famous motto, "In Union showing an increase of 575,967, or over thirtythree per cent. Ohio has 2,200,000, showing an increase of 670,732, or over forty per cent. Wisconsin has 350,000; the had but 30,000 ten years

North Carolina, on the other hand, has 800,000, being an increase of 46,581, or only about six per cent. South Carolina has only 639,099, being an increase of only 44,701—less than eight per cent. We have returns from only one other Southern State, and that is Georgia, the population of which evitable discords and dissensions which would is now 1,000,000, showing an increase of 308,608,

The ratio of increase in the whole Union, estimated from the returns received of seventeen States, He proposed to fight the battles of the South IN is about thirty per cent. That of Georgia is fifthe Union and upon the Constitution, and denied teen per cent. ahead of the average; that of South to any man, or set of men, the right to drag him Carolina is twenty-two, and North Carolina twenty four per cent. below the average. In the Northern States heard from the rate of increase is uniformly over twenty per cent .- New York Post.

FROM OREGON.

The California papers furnish dates from Astoria

The overland immigrants were quite or nearly all in-Much suffering has been experienced in the latter end of their journey. Great destitution exists among those arriving a the Dalles. Quite a number of the immigrants will winter on the Columbia, between the Cascades and Dalles, as they fine excellent food for their cattle in the upper country.

The Oregon City Spectator says that there are still a numimmigrants; but those who are still in the mountains must suffer immensely, particularly the families, from the falling

meeting a rain beau in this storm," said a young lady who further political slavery agitation, and thus far has done a good work for the cause of the Union.

[Boston (Dem.) Post.

Who happened along with an umbrella.

"And I," said he, gallantly, "am as much rejoiced as the poor Laplander when he has caught a rain dear."

A SHOWER OF COMPLIMENTS .- "How fortunate I am in

SUPREMACY OF THE LAW VINDICATED.

We have pleasure in disseminating, through the medium of our columns, the sound principles emcitizens to avoid the dangerous paths which they States, and recently Commissioner from this Government to China:

Response of the Grand Jury of the United States Court for the District of Indiana to the charge of Judge

The Grand Jurors of the United States District Court, has ing had their attention called to violations of the fugitive slave law by a charge from the Judge at the opening of the present term of the court, presented the following report, which was read and ordered to be published.

It is proper to say that the report was unanimously made. and that almost every sect and section of the State were represented in that body

The undersigned, Grand Jurors of the United States Cours for the district of Indiana, feel it to be their duty to respond to the elaborate charge given to them by the court upon the subject of the fugitive slave law, and to say that they fully endorse the sentiments and views therein expressed. No ove act has been brought to the notice of the jury upon which frame an indictment for violations of this law; but acts public notoriety, breathing strong disaffection and opposition to this law, have been committed by small bodies of persons in some several instances within this district. It is, however, well ascertained that the number of those expressing their opposition to the enforcement of the law amounts to a very small portion of our population, and it is believed that no serious resistance to this or any other law of Congress is to be apprehended within this State. If any violations of this provision of Congress, or any other that it was competent for us to notice, had been brought to the attention of this body in a proper form, they would have been promptly reported to the court in the form of an indictment; and we doubt not that subsequent juries will feel a like obligation, and act with promptness and fidelity in taking the initiative towards pun-ishing offenders of every character against the laws of the

Every prudent effort and diligent inquiry has been made to ascertain whether any violations of the fugitive slave law have been committed within this State, and none were found sufficiently unequivocal in their language to warrant the find-ing of a bill, that could, with reasonable certainty, be sus-tained; but it has, nevertheless, been the ardent desire of the jury to vindicate the law, and procure the proper punishment of all those who violate its enactments. We feel assured that the courts of this portion of the country are sound in all the principles of integrity and justice, and that the rights of the citizens of every portion of the United States may with he committed to their investigation propriety and safety We feel also assured that the great body of our citizens, of every section and every party, are an order-loving and law-abiding people, strongly attached to the Constitution, to the Union, and to the laws, and will, by all moral as well as by all legal means, sustain the compromises of the first, the permanence of the second, and the epastments of the third. And we feel further assured that every act, whether of quasi-treason or of open resistance to the laws, (if unhsppily there should be any within the jurisdiction of this
court,) will be promptly rebuked by public opinion, and as
promptly and stringently punished by this tribunal as the laws
of the land will permit.

The rights of every State and Territory in this Confedera-

cy, and the rights of each and all of their citizens, ought to be, d are, as well secured in all the departments of Indiana as the rights of the inhabitants of our own State. No vitiated condition of public opinion as expressed by

few, who have mistaken bigotry for philanthropy, can in the least corrupt the fountains of justice or disturb the well-set tled purpose of our citizens to preserve inviolate all their obl gations to their brethren of every section of the Union.

It is no part of the object of the undersigned to infringe upon or restrict the rights of the citizen to express in a peace able and becoming manner his opposition to any public measure wherein he may feel aggrieved, even admitting that suc expression of opinion may be the result of misconception or distempered imagination; but, under all the circumstances we feel it to be our duty to inculcate submission to the con stitutional powers of Congress, and to warn those who wou wilfully trample under foot the laws of the Government and contemn its authority, that such a course cannot be pursue with impunity; and we invoke all good citizens of the

to join in condemning the wrong by all moral means, and to assist in upholding the supremacy of the laws at all bazards.

JOHN W. DAVIS, Foreman. WILLIAM WATT. JOHN DIXON, J. S. HARVEÝ, WILLIAM M. ALBIN, C. S. RAMSAY. WILLIAM DAVIS, G. NORWOOD. WM. S. T. MORTEN, GEORGE DAVELIN, ROBERT W. SILL. JACOB HUBBARD, HIRAM TOWSLEY, W. M. REYBURN.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 30, 1850.

Speaking of the late Union Meeting at New Orleans, the Bee of that city says that it did not number seven-eighths of the entire community is only to be attributed to the fact that the comparatively contracted space allotted to the meeting could not ccommodate more than a fraction of those who are animated by a common sentiment of loyalty and attachment. The Theatre was elegantly decorated and festooned. On every side hung the glorious stripes and stars, with appropriate devices and inscriptions on the flags. In the rear a superb drop scene, designed and painted for the occasion, was suspended At the summit was suspended the American eagle with spread pinions: immediately beneath appeared the escutcheons of the thirty-one States surmounting the hallowed sentiment of an increase of nearly seven millions in the last ten Websten, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." Below was a blazing star overhanging a canopy of clouds. The proscenium was tastefully embellished. morable words of OLD HICKORY, "The Union—it must and Union can be saved upon no other terms, it must amongst them Senator Dickinson's patriotic sentiment. " am for maintaining the Union in spirit as well as in form ; also the quotation, "I shall take care that the laws be faiththere is strength." The appearance of the stage, with the superb scene in the rear, the side and wings completely draped with the flag of our country; the graceful proscenium the handsome platform thronged by the officers of the meeting and the corps editorial, was both imposing and elegant. When, at seven o'clock, Governor WALKER made his appearance, he was received with three times three cheers. The start having been once given, separate cheers succeeded for various distinguished Senators; and then (says the Bee) came three cheers for the Union, and such a shout went forth as mocked the thunder of the artillery on the neighboring square. n honor of the glorious meeting.

CALIFORNIA GOLD .- The amount of California or the last eleven months two and a half millions of dollars per month, as will be seen by the followowing statement from the Treasurer:

Gold dust deposited in November.....\$4,400,000 

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

GENERAL HAMILTON .- A letter from this distinguished citizen of South Carolina to the people of that State, which has recently been published, is, upon the whole, one of the most conservative and sensible documents that we have seen during the entire progress of the slavery agitation; and, emandered the state of the slavery agitation; and, emandered the state of the slavery agitation. nating as it does from a gentleman of so much weight of character and such extended influence, is destined, we hope, to have a salutary effect upon the public mind and upon the

We are truly sorry, however, that Gen. HAMILTON could not have discussed the subject before him, without stopping, by the way-side, to twirl a stone, rather contemptuously, a North Carolina. We know that there is a strong disp North Carolina. We know that there is a strong disposition on the part of our Carolina neighbors to the south of us to underrate or ridicule every thing North Carolinian. That is peculiarly one of the isms of the "Charleston Mercury," without which that print could not make pretensions even to wit. It is really a matter of regret, therefore, that Gen. Ha-MILTON, in elevating himself, by the patriotic sentiments of his letter, above the arena of faction, could not, at the same time, have elevated himself above the silly prejudices of South Carolina politicians. The serenity of our "accustomed and refreshing clumber," of which Gen. H. speaks, will hardly be disturbed, however, by either their prejudice or passion.

A North Carolinian upon " Secession" as moved ! in South Carolina.

FROM THE WILNINGTON (N. C.) COMMERCIAL.

We notice comments in various papers relative to secession from the Union by South Carolina. They speak of it as an event highly probable, and that too irrespective of the late compromise. We are not surprised to hear of such an inclination on the part of that State, nor at the fact that her position should excite the notice of the press throughout the country; but we are surprised at the tone of complacency, if not of approbation, with which they treat the matter. It discovers two things; it shows how powerfully sectional keling has been excited in the country, and how dormant calm reflection and impartial and logical reasoning have become. Secession has grown as flippant in discourse and paragraph \*as househo words." It has been assumed to be a rightful and peaceful remedy for a disaffected member of the Union, and as altogether a proper one for South Carolina at this time. Now, we do not propose to discuss the constitutional question. In fact, we are not prepared to deny that; under some circumstances, it may be a rightful remedy. There may be no thing in the nature of Government itself; or in the letter or spirit of our own Constitution, to gainsay it; and, for argument sake, we will yield the constitutional question. But this is not a case of cold theory and subtle abstraction merely; on the contrary, it is one involving great practical duties and obligations-obligations to the memory of the past, to the hopes of the future ; obligations to the cause of regulated constitutional liberty and to implied good faith. And while politically speaking, we know of no law higher than the Constitution, yet, morally speaking, we know of many equally as high as that solemn instrument. And we undertake to say that if South Carolina should take this step alone, without the concurrence and co-operation of her sister States in the South, she would be guilty of a violent breach of faith, and commit a moral perfidy and trescon more reprehensible, because less manly, than that of revolution itself. What ! sneak out of a compact into which her own inflience and example helped to bring her sister States, and then put up-a poor mouth and plead an abstract right to do so! She was in the ship of the Union long before North Carolina entered it, and yet when a storm comes on, she is to ship out and leave North Carolina to buffet the waves. It is true, she may invite us to go along with her, but we were reluctant to make our pledges, and we are still more reluctant to dodge them. We demand our constitutional rights of our Northern brethren, and until we despair of their good faith we will adhere to the compact. Especially will toe do so until the compro mise of the last session is fully tried. When that is violated by the North, or repealed in any of its essential features, then North Carolina will (we think) be ready to sever her connexion with those who will have severed the Constitution. Until then, however, the great mass of her people will hardly render either sympathy or assistance to those who may secede, more from a longing after disunion than from a sense of justice.

We have already seen indications of slight opposition [to the President's late Message to Congress] in various quarters, but we say in all honest sincerity that the passages objected to are among those best entitled to the approbation of the whole country. With these slight and very small exceptions, the message is received in all quarters, and among men of every shade of party bias, with favor rarely accorded to a document of the kind. The President really seems to have disarmed opposers of both extremes, and thus far at least we see little but encomium. The friends of law and order and good government will of course be gratified by its strong conservative spirit, and the determination it proclaims to see all law executed in every part of the Union, and at all hazards: while even those who may entertain different views and different feelings, will find nothing in it to complain of, for all classes are treated with quite as much kindness as they could ask for, and quite as much courtesy as some of them deserve. Indeed, all we have to ask is that the general voice of commendation may not include the nullifiers and disunionists of the North and the South. That they will dislike it we doubt not, and we have quite as little doubt that their dislike will furnish one of the best proofs of its patriotism and its ability.

[New London (Conn.) Chronicle. THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF MARY LAND has as yet done virtually nothing beyond its organization. There have been various propositions offered, which have been referred to committees; but no vote has been taken which would indicate clearly what was the view or purpose of a majority of the members upon any of the prominent questions which were made the ground-work of the call of the Convention. It is supposed that the Convention will take a recess soon, till after

the Christmas holydays.

[Baltimore Patriot of last evening. Some of the Southern organs insist, as a condition of the continuance of the Union, that no agitation of the subject of slavery shall be tolerated at the North. Now this condition is altogether unreasonable and absurd. There are fanatics at the North, who, as long as the liberty of speech and the liberty of the press are permitted, will speak and write about slavery, even though an overwhelming majority of the people of that section may regret and condemn their course. Surely the people of the South have no right to demand or to expect that the non-slaveholding States shall pass laws to punish any and every citizen who may choose to speak or write against slavery. If the be given up.-Louisville Journal.

THE UNION SPIRIT IN VIRGINIA .- The proceedings and resolutions of the late Union meeting at Staunton present a fair embodiment of the patriotic spirit of this Commonwealth. The great heart of Virginia is sound at the core, and all its pulsations beat for the honor and glory of the common country. Virginia plants herself upon the Constitution and the laws, and will not move from that platform until it is struck from beneath her by the hand of Northern fanaticism. It rests with the North, by further aggressions, or by a repeal or modification of the Fugitive Slave Law, to dissolve this glorious Union .- Richmond Republican.

THE GREAT TUNNEL.—The great tunnel on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, in Preston county, (Va.) is said to be progressing with great rapidity. The contractors work three hundred hands during twelve hours of the day, and gold received at the Philadelphia Mint has averaged have already penetrated about 2,100 feet, or more than half the distance. Operations are carried on at five different points, and the whole work is expected to be completed by the 1st of next June. This stupendous undertaking has caused the village of Greigville to spring up in its vicinity, which already boasts of eighty houses, two churches, two schools, seven stores, and a post office.

FROM THE CHAMBERS (ALABAMA) TRIBUNE. STRANGE !- A most remarkable fact is, that in spite of the STRANGE!—A most remarkable fact is, that in spite of the great damage done to the institution of slavery by the passage of the several acts bearing thereon at the late session, the price of negroes is still advancing! Here is fact nersus theory with a vengeance! How do the fire-esters explain it? How is it, gentlemen, that you say slave property is dreadfully injured by the recent legislation, and yet you ask twenty. ty-five per cent. more for your negroes than you would have sold them for two years ago? Speak, one at a time.

FROM THE CHARLESTON (S. C.) MERCURY OF DEC. 4. VALUABLE SLAVES.—At auction yesterday by Z. B. Oakes, the slaves belonging to the estate of the late William Brockelbank brought the following handsome prices:

Cato, 28 years old, a plasterer.....\$2,185

Noble, 20 years old do ...... 730
Minnis, 24 years old, a laborer ..... 805
Hardumes, 20 years old, do ...... 660

Rior.—A serious riot occurred on the night of the 23d ultimo, in the town of Alfred, (N. Y.) between some Irishmen engaged upon the New York and Erie railroad, originating from a strike for higher wages. Two of them were shot dead and a third badly wounded. LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

The United States mail steamer Georgia, Lt. D. D. PORTER, from Chagres via Havana, arrived at New York on Saturday. She brought to New York three hundred and thirty passengers, and left at Havana two hundred and fifty, to go to New Or-

leans by the Chio. The Georgia sailed from Chagres on the 26th ultimo. She left there the steamer Empire City, waiting for the specie-two millions five hundred thousand dollars-brought down in the Panama on freight from San Francisco. She arrived at New

York yesterday with over three hundred passengers. ] The Northerner and Panama were the only steamere from San Francisco. A number of sailing vessels were daily expected with passengers, and about one thousand intended to cross over from Realejo to San Juan. The British steamer Avon took one handred and eighty, all she could accom-

Gen. Mosquera, ex-President of New Grenada, it is announced, is about to leave Panama for a visit to the United States.

Our San Francisco papers are to the 1st of November, two weeks later than previous advices. The Pasific News, in an article prepared for the steamer, after chronicling the rejoinings at the celebration in honor of the admission of California into the Union, gives the subjoined summary of news :

"Along with the news of the universal rejoicings of the people over an event that cannot but produce the happiest results, will go the metancholy intelligence of the blowing up of the steamer Sagamore. How great the destruction of life has been it is yet impossible to determine, but probably not less than fifty, and possibly more than this number.

"Another fruitful cause of mental suffering: at home will the the cholers has

be the announcement that for the first time the ch made its appearance in our midst, and is claiming there a victim. At Sacramento the disease has raged with far more violence than in any other portion of California, the number of deaths for the past week by cholera alone being about fifty. As yet it has not raged with any malignancy or violence in our own city, and most of those cases which have occurred have been among the lower and more exposed

insees.
"From Oregon we have the most encouraging accounts of prosperity, and business activity generally. The country is rapidly being settled by immigrants across the plains, who usually come well prepared for agricultural and mechanical

"The political character of the result of the late election in the State it is yet impossible to determine with certainty. In many of the large and sparsely populated counties, the quesmany of the large and sparsely populated counties, the question of pokitical preferment was not brought into the canvass. Enough is known, however, to determine the fact that the two great parties will be nearly equally balanced, with a strong probability that the Democratic party will have a small majority on joint ballot. As the next Legislature will be required to elect a United States Senator in place of Mr. Frencht, who drew for the short term, the question of party ascendency is one of no inconsiderable importance, especially to the numerous aspirants who are already making interest with a view to official elevation. to official elevation.

"The placers still continue to yield their rich treasure to the efforts of the hardy miners. Large amounts o gold are being taken out at some of the mines, and although sudden fortunes are not being realized, there is generally a fair return for persevering labor.

"Business in our own city, and indeed throughout the State, has been very fair, though no great activity is particu-

Immediately upon the news of the admission reaching us, Immediately upon the news of the admission reaching us, State bonds and scrip braced up, and advanced several per cent. and the credit of the State much improved. Men feel a confidence that our past acts will be fully recognised, and that repudiation under no circumstances will be permitted to disgrace the golden State of California."

The disaster to the steamboat Sugamore, above referred to, happened in the Bay of San Francisco on the 29th October. When casting off from Central wharf, with a large number of passengers, bound for Stockton, her boiler burst with a terrible explosion. Masses of timber and human bodies were scattered in every direction. Many bodies were blown into the water, from which they were recovered by the numerous boats which thronged about the scene of the disaster. The boat was a complete wreck, and from among the fragments were taken the dead and the dying, mutilated in a shocking manner. The cause of this sad affair is pronounced by the Coroner's Inquest to have been carelessbodies were recovered, some of which could not be recognised. Many others were missing. We do not observe amongst the names of the killed and wounded, any one hailing from

this city or District. The Cholera sppeared at Sacramento city about the 21st October. For the first four days eleven deaths are reported ; on the fifth day, eight deaths; and on the 26th and 27th about twenty deaths each day. The disease appeared at San-Francisco on the 22d October, but was not so virulent as at Sacramento. Twenty-four deaths are recorded as having accurred on the 31st, though all of them were not caused by

Mr. JOHN BATES, of this city, died at Sacramento on the 28th, and ANDREW T. BULL, of Georgetown, at San Fran-Prancisco on the 31st, both of cholera.

FRANCIS E. JONES, 20 years of age, son of JOHN C. JONES, Esq., formerly United States consul at Honolulu, died at that place on the 21st of September. Twenty-two thousand letters are advertised as uncalled for

in the Sacramento Post Office. The city hospital of Dr. Smith, at San Francisco, was destroyed by fire on the morning of November 1st. The loss about \$40,000. The sick, one hundred and fifty in number, were removed in safety. The dwelling of Mrs. Irene McCready, adjoining, was likewise burnt.

The total amount of gold cleared at San Francisco from Nov. 12, 1849, to Sept. 30, 1850, is stated at \$17,822,877. Amount cleared in October, 1850, \$5,591,461.

Amongst the passengers on the late steamers from California we observe the name of our respected fellow-citizen, JACOB B. MOORE, the object whose visit is thus explained by the San Francisco Courier of the 1st November:

"Our worthy, faithful, and able postmaster, Col. J. B. MOORE, leaves this day in the mail steamship Panama for the States. The arduous labors of his department have broken down his constitution; it is greatly shattered. By the advice of his physicians and his two sons, who are here with him, he has wisely determined to take a trip home. As a further motive-and we expect it is the strongest-to leave for a few months, he desires to confer with the President and Postmester General Hall in regard to post offices and post routes in California and Oregon. Certain changes in the existing arrangements are necessary. Further facilities are required to render this branch of the public service convenient and beneficial to the people of this country. No one is so well qualified to give to the President and his Cabinet the necessary information. His labors have been most earnestly directed to extend mail facilities to the public. He has done all this, too, at a great personal sacrifice of his health and his own private means. His son, CHARLES C. MOORE, Esq. in his absence will be acting postmaster."

RAILBOAD RIOTS .- The Cumberland Civilian of Friday gives the following account of the late riot on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad :

"It seems the Connaught men on the first division of the railroad had arranged a plan to commence on section 39 on Saturday last and drive off the hands from that point to sec-Saturday last and drive off the hards from that point to section 4, near Cumberland. The matter leaking out, however, a volunteer company, under the command of Capt. Shaw of Westernport, was mustered into service by the Engineer of the division, and proceeded to the scene of action, but did not arrive until the men employed on section 39 had been well beaten and driven off. Thwarted thus in their general operations, a party of about fifty Connaught men made an attack on Monday night on the shanty at section 45, where a number of Germans were at work. Meeting with resistance, the Irish procured firearms, and, breaking open the door of the shanty, fired at the Germans, wounding some eight of them, one man very dangerouely; they afterwards set fire to the shanty and burnt it with all its contents. A short time after this was accomplished the volunteer company arrived, and, sorrounding the party, took twenty-five of the ringleaders prisoners. Yesterday morning they were brought to Cumberlor the officers of the law."